DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 70 FIFTH AVENUE.

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor

S. D. FINLEY, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Rattan Cassocks.

Rose Oil to Test.

Wire Work.

Watches.

New York Biscuit.

Vicky Waters.

A Great Reduction in Price

Allocution of Boys.

Cassocks.

Sticky Notes with Silkies.

Carpet Sweepers

Baggage Oil.

The Daily Commercial.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL FLANK MOVEMENT.

Protection of the Lease of the C., C. and I. C. & R. R.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1869. NO. 120.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Patent Office Extension.

The San Domingo Annexation Scheme Exposed—Relief of Wm. Colgrobalt's Family Appropriations in the Pension Bureau—The Overland Mail Investigation—The Pension Appropriation Bill—The Internal Revenue Bill—Speakership of the Next House Constitutionality of Income Tax Affirmed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1869.

The Senate

Was principally occupied to-day with a discussion about the arrangements of the gallery. Several members took part in the discussion in a kind to get up the suffrage excitement, but the majority was against him, and the rest of the afternoon was occupied with the routine and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The House

occupied the first hour in receiving and referring new bills. The ten per cent in favor of cavalry officers was rejected by two majority. Large districts scheme for the admission of Southern States by forty-eight majority, and the consideration of the bill will be resumed to-morrow with the understanding that a vote will be taken on the pending amendments and the bill by twenty-five majority. Several amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were introduced. Two or three hours will be spent on the Speaker's bills to-morrow.

Relief of Mr. Coggeshall's Family.

Favorable to the recent act of Congress confirming the requisite authority, the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury to-day passed an account for the relief of the family of the late United States Minister to Ecuador, entitling her to receive one thousand dollars from the Treasury on the relief of her family. Family arrangements will be made for the reception of Mr. Coggeshall's remains and those of his daughter in this country, for which there is a further appropriation of one thousand dollars.

The Pension Appropriation.

The annual pension appropriation bill will be sent to the President to-morrow for his signature. The bill as it went to the President appropriated twenty-three million dollars, which amount the Senate cut down to nineteen millions. It appears from an investigation made by the Senate Committee on Appropriations that there were granted and put on the rolls June, 1867, one seventy thousand, and the number of widows, children and minor heirs at the same time was 90,000. It is estimated that the number of pensioners will be 100,000, the number of invalids 75,000, and the number of the second class 25,000. The House took the Commissioner's estimate of what the increase for the next year would be, and gave him what he asked, but the Senate Committee on Appropriations made, and were literally enabled to cut the aggregate appropriation down to nineteen million dollars, was which figure the House is now agreed.

The Patent Office Extension.

The Patent office debate in the senate to-day brought out some interesting facts. It was clearly shown that the present quarters are not sufficient for the needs of the department, and that the building is fearfully crowded with valuable models, which are liable to be destroyed by fire. Mr. Fessenden said the models of inventions are increasing at the rate of about fourteen thousand per year. Several of the models are worth from $50,000 to $100,000, and must be saved at any hazard. It would be ridiculous to suppose that $100,000 worth of models would be burned or sold at once. Mr. Conkling was strongly opposed to letting Mr. Secretary Browning make any more contracts. He felt as it passed provides for leasing a new building on Seventh street and also across the street at ten thousand dollars per year one year, with the privilege of five, and the secretary is directed to destroy or sell all models on which patents were not granted, or have expired. He was not pleased with the idea of selling valuable models are to remain in the Patent office proper.

The Grand Internal Revenue Bill

has been made the special order on the 15th inst. for its consideration, and every evening thereafter until disposed of. It is the bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee in May last, almost half considered by the House in the committee of the Whole in June, and then laid aside on Mr. Butler's motion, the plea being that there was not time to finish it. The whisky sections were taken out, however, and subsequently enacted into law. The project now is to finish the bill in the committee of the Whole, restore the whisky law to its original place, amend that in a few particulars, and then get all the internal revenue acts into one general law. This plan was generally approved in the House, though that is doubtful. But it will fail in the Senate, simply for want of time this session.

The Speakership.

The effort on the part of Mr. Blaine's friends to create the impression throughout the country that the question of the speakership of the next Congress is already settled in his favor, is not warranted by the condition of things in the House. The contest thus far has been in the main conducted with courtesy on all hands, and the friends of both Mr. Dawes and Blaine are earnest in presenting the claims of their favorites. Many members have declared for one or the other of those gentlemen, but the final result of the canvass is just as uncertain as it ever was.

An Important Point Decided.

The Supreme Court to-day made a pretty important decision. The case came up from California, where it was decided that a tax on a deceased tax was within the meaning of the Constitution, and that the tax laid by the Internal Revenue law is unconstitutional because it is upon property and not simply for the privilege of succession according to their representation in the lower House of Congress. The Court decided against this ruling, and affirmed the constitutionality of the law in its present form.

The St. Domingo Scheme.

The scheme of Judge Orth, for the annexation of San Domingo, created a good deal of excitement when brought up in the House to-day. A dozen members were on their feet in an instant, and all sorts of motions were made for amendment. The plan was soon lashed by the tongues of the members, and the promise is that the scheme will not be pushed. Some of the members are confirmed instead of more annexationists, and the opposition will be in their way, and effectually embarrass the administration of affairs, or in which we were calling in a gunboat to settle a revolution, or a filibuster expedition. Whose interest in the war was wanting.

Says a New York letter: "The dry goods auction sales are beginning to exhibit more animation. One house this morning disposed of a heavy carriage of cloths and cassimeres, another to-morrow's goods, another clothing, cassimeres and cassimeres, and another fancy goods and hosiery. Buyers in each instance were present from Boston, and other cities, generally satisfactory to the sellers. The merchants generally report a healthy feeling for the coming season. Western customers, the south, too, is coming in handsomely. On all hands a free for Spring business is expected."

Pilots on the Floats.—The effort gives the greatest fairness and pain. To cause it to growing, cut a piece of white soap and lime mixed together, then thrust into the thumbs the finger or thumb that may be affected. After the form breaks, dress it with a position made of the white of an egg and sugar well, the effect of which will be most soothing and delightful. A cure soon follows. Use the same parts of lime and soap mixed in the name of "poke," instead of soaps, for the same. It heals numerous chances of sprains, wounds, bruises, pigeons and other ills as very fond of.

Time Change *Just Ordered*.—In the failure of Erie to assume the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, says: "But the Erie confined its efforts to getting possession of the Great Western, now, three years ago, and, through one of its agents with Chicago, it would doubtless have succeeded, and we should have witnessed the connection. But when it comes to a question of the Erie's getting control of the Great Western or control to the southward as the Pennsylvania Railroad, the former has the preference of the two, and for the simple reason that one of its large interests lies there, and for the people become a unit in favor of the Pennsylvania road. Chicago may send Erie packing, but Pittsburgh never will—as may also St. Louis and Cincinnati."

Mr. Wade writes from South Carolina to his friends. Wadind in the climate of Aiken all the advantages we hoped for. In this respect, there was nothing of disappointment in the many agreeable representations we had heard and read. In climate, the January of Aiken resembles the October of New York—it is dry and clear. We write morning, afternoon and evening, without a change of position, never compel to consume outside for fear on the South Carolina. Now, as to the people. As heretofore, there are many Northern citizens passing the winter here.

Bismuck Steel.

Persian swords consist of iron, ordinary steel, or damask steel. There are four principal varieties of the latter, the most beautiful of which is peculiarly a Persian industry. The finest, or at least the most expensive, is that of Asmanjan, Yezen, and Sehiraz, three towns in the province of Fars, famous for the production of the finest steel for gun products. All their furnaces now, however, long ago destroyed and never rebuilt, a trade of Sehiraz, Yezd or Ispahan would not worth an annual value of $50,000. The damask of Khorassan is also much employed for the construction of swords, and is of great brilliancy. Nadir Shah introduced the furnaces of Khorassan, and in consequence of the destruction of the forests in the neighborhood of Meshed, the capital, most of the furnaces are employed instead of wood-coal. The Persian swords are all made in Persia, but the workmen are all Persians. The finest are made from cast steel, and are sometimes sold for two hundred pounds sterling. Those which are made from the best iron are sold for fifty pounds sterling. The next quality is sold for twenty pounds sterling. The fourth quality is sold for fifteen pounds sterling. The fifth quality is sold for ten pounds sterling. The sixth quality is sold for five pounds sterling. The seventh quality is sold for two pounds sterling. The eighth quality is sold for one pound sterling. The ninth quality is sold for ten shillings sterling. The tenth quality is sold for five shillings sterling. The eleventh quality is sold for two shillings sterling. The twelfth quality is sold for one shilling sterling. The thirteenth quality is sold for ten pence sterling. The fourteenth quality is sold for five pence sterling. The fifteenth quality is sold for two pence sterling. The sixteenth quality is sold for one penny sterling. The seventeenth quality is sold for ten farthings sterling. The eighteenth quality is sold for five farthings sterling. The nineteenth quality is sold for two farthings sterling. The twentieth quality is sold for one farthing sterling. The twenty-first quality is sold for ten half-farthings sterling. The twenty-second quality is sold for five half-farthings sterling. The twenty-third quality is sold for two half-farthings sterling. The twenty-fourth quality is sold for one half-farthing sterling. The twenty-fifth quality is sold for ten quarter-farthings sterling. The twenty-sixth quality is sold for five quarter-farthings sterling. The twenty-seventh quality is sold for two quarter-farthings sterling. The twenty-eighth quality is sold for one quarter-farthing sterling. The twenty-ninth quality is sold for ten eighth-farthings sterling. The thirtieth quality is sold for five eighth-farthings sterling. The thirty-first quality is sold for two eighth-farthings sterling. The thirty-second quality is sold for one eighth-farthing sterling. The thirty-third quality is sold for ten sixteenth-farthings sterling. The thirty-fourth quality is sold for five sixteenth-farthings sterling. The thirty-fifth quality is sold for two sixteenth-farthings sterling. The thirty-sixth quality is sold for one sixteenth-farthing sterling. The thirty-seventh quality is sold for ten thirty-second-farthings sterling. The thirty-eighth quality is sold for five thirty-second-farthings sterling. The thirty-ninth quality is sold for two thirty-second-farthings sterling. The fortieth quality is sold for one thirty-second-farthing sterling. The forty-first quality is sold for ten sixty-fourth-farthings sterling. The forty-second quality is sold for five sixty-fourth-farthings sterling. The forty-third quality is sold for two sixty-fourth-farthings sterling. The forty-fourth quality is sold for one sixty-fourth-farthing sterling. The forty-fifth quality is sold for ten one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-farthings sterling. The forty-sixth quality is sold for five one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-farthings sterling. The forty-seventh quality is sold for two one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-farthings sterling. The forty-eighth quality is sold for one one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-farthing sterling. The forty-ninth quality is sold for ten two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-farthings sterling. The fiftieth quality is sold for five two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-farthings sterling. The fifty-first quality is sold for two two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-farthings sterling. The fifty-second quality is sold for one two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-farthing sterling. The fifty-third quality is sold for ten five-hundred-and-twelfth-farthings sterling. The fifty-fourth quality is sold for five five-hundred-and-twelfth-farthings sterling. The fifty-fifth quality is sold for two five-hundred-and-twelfth-farthings sterling. The fifty-sixth quality is sold for one five-hundred-and-twelfth-farthing sterling. The fifty-seventh quality is sold for ten one-thousand-and-twenty-fourth-farthings sterling. The fifty-eighth quality is sold for five one-thousand-and-twenty-fourth-farthings sterling. The fifty-ninth quality is sold for two one-thousand-and-twenty-fourth-farthings sterling. The sixtieth quality is sold for one one-thousand-and-twenty-fourth-farthing sterling. The sixty-first quality is sold for ten two-thousand-and-forty-eighth-farthings sterling. The sixty-second quality is sold for five two-thousand-and-forty-eighth-farthings sterling. The sixty-third quality is sold for two two-thousand-and-forty-eighth-farthings sterling. The sixty-fourth quality is sold for one two-thousand-and-forty-eighth-farthing sterling. The sixty-fifth quality is sold for ten four-thousand-and-ninety-sixth-farthings sterling. The sixty-sixth quality is sold for five four-thousand-and-ninety-sixth-farthings sterling. The sixty-seventh quality is sold for two four-thousand-and-ninety-sixth-farthings sterling. The sixty-eighth quality is sold for one four-thousand-and-ninety-sixth-farthing sterling. The sixty-ninth quality is sold for ten eight-thousand-and-one-hundred-and-ninety-second-farthings sterling. The seventieth quality is sold for five eight-thousand-and-one-hundred-and-ninety-second-farthings sterling. The seventy-first quality is sold for two eight-thousand-and-one-hundred-and-ninety-second-farthings sterling. The seventy-second quality is sold for one eight-thousand-and-one-hundred-and-ninety-second-farthing sterling. The seventy-third quality is sold for ten sixteen-thousand-and-three-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-farthings sterling. The seventy-fourth quality is sold for five sixteen-thousand-and-three-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-farthings sterling. The seventy-fifth quality is sold for two sixteen-thousand-and-three-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-farthings sterling. The seventy-sixth quality is sold for one sixteen-thousand-and-three-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-farthing sterling. The seventy-seventh quality is sold for ten thirty-two-thousand-and-six-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-farthings sterling. The seventy-eighth quality is sold for five thirty-two-thousand-and-six-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-farthings sterling. The seventy-ninth quality is sold for two thirty-two-thousand-and-six-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-farthings sterling. The eightieth quality is sold for one thirty-two-thousand-and-six-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-farthing sterling. The eighty-first quality is sold for ten sixty-four-thousand-and-one-hundred-and-fifty-second-farthings sterling. The eighty-second quality is sold for five sixty-four-thousand-and-one-hundred-and-fifty-second-farthings sterling. The eighty-third quality is sold for two sixty-four-thousand-and-one-hundred-and-fifty-second-farthings sterling. The eighty-fourth quality is sold for one sixty-four-thousand-and-one-hundred-and-fifty-second-farthing sterling. The eighty-fifth quality is sold for ten one-hundred-and-twenty-eight-thousand-and-two-hundred-and-third-farthings sterling. The eighty-sixth quality is sold for five one-hundred-and-twenty-eight-thousand-and-two-hundred-and-third-farthings sterling. The eighty-seventh quality is sold for two one-hundred-and-twenty-eight-thousand-and-two-hundred-and-third-farthings sterling. The eighty-eighth quality is sold for one one-hundred-and-twenty-eight-thousand-and-two-hundred-and-third-farthing sterling. The eighty-ninth quality is sold for ten two-hundred-and-fifty-six-thousand-and-four-hundred-and-sixth-farthings sterling. The ninetieth quality is sold for five two-hundred-and-fifty-six-thousand-and-four-hundred-and-sixth-farthings sterling. The ninety-first quality is sold for two two-hundred-and-fifty-six-thousand-and-four-hundred-and-sixth-farthings sterling. The ninety-second quality is sold for one two-hundred-and-fifty-six-thousand-and-four-hundred-and-sixth-farthing sterling. The ninety-third quality is sold for ten five-hundred-and-twelve-thousand-and-eight-hundred-and-twelfth-farthings sterling. The ninety-fourth quality is sold for five five-hundred-and-twelve-thousand-and-eight-hundred-and-twelfth-farthings sterling. The ninety-fifth quality is sold for two five-hundred-and-twelve-thousand-and-eight-hundred-and-twelfth-farthings sterling. The ninety-sixth quality is sold for one five-hundred-and-twelve-thousand-and-eight-hundred-and-twelfth-farthing sterling. The ninety-seventh quality is sold for ten one-thousand-and-twenty-four-thousand-and-sixteen-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-farthings sterling. The ninety-eighth quality is sold for five one-thousand-and-twenty-four-thousand-and-sixteen-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-farthings sterling. The ninety-ninth quality is sold for two one-thousand-and-twenty-four-thousand-and-sixteen-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-farthings sterling. The one-hundredth quality is sold for one one-thousand-and-twenty-four-thousand-and-sixteen-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-farthing sterling.

SECOND EDITION.

1 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Investigation Committee Appointed.

The Death of Hon. Geo. Thorne—Local Bills Presented—Punishment of Infanticide.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Investigating Committee Appointed.

The Speaker announced on the special investigating committee on franking, advertisements of newspapers, &c., Messrs. Duncan of Venango, Strang of Tioga, and Nelson of Wayne.

The Death of Hon. George Thorne.

Mr. Cloud, of Philadelphia, offered resolutions relative to the death of Hon. George T. Thorne, member of the late House. Adopted.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Blackmon of Armstrong—Authorizing Apollo borough to levy a tax for a bridge over the Kiskiminetas.

Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny—Joint resolution against Congress granting land subsidies to railway corporations, or to any but actual settlers.

Mr. Longenecker, of Bedford—Changing the punishment of infanticide to twenty years' solitary imprisonment.

Mr. Duncan, of Venango—Authorizing Pleasantville to increase borough taxes; legalizing something like the Crawford county system of primary elections, and making primary election officers legally responsible.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The *Post* Madrid correspondent writes that the Spanish clergy are greatly alarmed at the sale of Bibles and tracts daily taking place at Puerto del Sol, and at the rapid spread of the Protestant religion. Rumors are also afloat of the establishment of an association of Catholics, whose object is to place every obstacle in the way of other people's creeds.

In Cumberland Co., Giles county, Tennessee, a few days ago, while a young couple were just on the point of getting married, the brother of the lady, who was opposed to the match, fired a pistol through the window, fatally wounding the bridegroom. He died in an hour, but a minister had succeeded in having the marriage ceremony completed.

The price of the bonds of the different Southern States is steadily rising in Wall street. The discussion in New York savings banks, who are proverbially conservative, cautious and suspicious, have lately bought largely these Southern bonds.

An engine attached to a freight train on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exploded near Barnesville yesterday morning, horribly mutilated. Three persons were severely injured.

A letter from Porter C. Bliss, dated on board the ship Shenandoah, off Montevideo, December 18th, states that he and Masterman, who were arrested by Lopez, had been given up to Admiral Davis on condition that they should not be tried by court martial, but should be tried for alleged conspiracy against Lopez.

A frightful calamity occurred at Danbury, Conn., during Sunday night, causing a fearful loss of life and property. The Kohanza dam, (Kaanne dam, in the Danbury river, broke away during the night, setting in motion an immense volume of water, which swept away everything in its course. Many houses, mills and bridges in the town were carried away. Some fifteen persons perished. Ten bodies have been found.

At the inquest on the body of Samuel Butler, a cripple soldier, who was found dead in front of a groggery in Newark, N. J., on Friday morning, the verdict was that he died from exposure to the cold, he being under the influence of liquor, and that Frank Hall, proprietor of the store, put Butler out after he had drank several times. The Coroner held him to bail.

English papers of the 19th ult., state that Americans arriving in the South of France have frequently suffered annoyance from not being provided with passports. The reiterated efforts of the United States Minister at Paris to obtain a repeal of the obnoxious regulation requiring that passports shall be hereafter entirely without effect. A circular from M. Pinard, Minister of the Interior, dated bearing the date of December 14th, 1868, declares that all citizens of the American Union will hereafter be permitted to enter, travel and sojourn in France on the simple production of their national papers.

In the woolen mill at Peoria, Ill., on Saturday, a girl had her scalp torn off by being drawn into a carding mill, yet she is likely to recover.

A private dispatch to Philadelphia announces the death of Miss Agnes Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, in Rome.

The Superior Court grand jury of Calcasp, in their investigation of the alleged poisoning of Decker, a barber in the Sherman House, two weeks ago, have found a bottle which he had used for the hair that contained a most deadly poison. It is now thought that the application of this poison to the hair of Decker, by Patrick Purcell, of Memphis, and Baltimore, M., is made by this process.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—ELLIOTT—At Emmanuel Church Parsonage, 5th inst., by Rev. A. M. Randolph, T. C. JENKINS to Miss E. R. ELLIOTT, both of this city.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTNER in the Foundry Business in this city. Capital for half interest, $3,000. Address, Foundry, this office.

WANTED—SHOW CASES—TO PURCHASE two small-sized Show Cases. Address, stating price, size and where cases may be seen, Box V, Commercial office.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN—UNEMPLOYED, to engage in a lucrative employment. Apply from 9 to 11 A. M., at Pittsburgh Publishing Agency, 68 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—LOT—TO BUY A LOT ON one line of the same, by calling at this office, giving location and price, Box A, Commercial office.

WANTED TO RENT—ROOM—BY TWO single Gentlemen, a well furnished second story front. Location—within walk of the Postoffice. Address Lock Box 191.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE—IN Allegheny, either side of the river. Rather on Cedar avenue. Address E. F., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—SITUATION by a married man, experienced young man as Clerk or Salesman in the grocery business. Address 169 Webster avenue.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL House, with modern conveniences, for a small family. Address, stating rent, location, &c., Box A, Commercial office.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR THE best Cooking STOVE IN THE WINDOW GLASS Made in the world, by JACOB V. THOMAS & CO., Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED—COUNTRY STORE—TO buy or to an established General Country Store, or would buy a half interest if preferred. Address as "Merchant," this office.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A FEW MEN to distribute Dr. Ashhurst's famous Rheumatic Remedy, "The Wonder of the World," on the pack age system. Apply to or address, with stamp, James J. C. TILTON, No. 166, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN to join some others in a Stock Company, for the manufacturing of Fire Brick, Building Brick and Tiles, Fire Clay Retorts, Chimney Pots, and Lead Drain Pipes. Term Coke Chimney Pots, Water Pipes, &c. Also, a good supply of coal situated on the estate of James Freeland, Esq., and adjoining the lands of Hon. Judge Wilson, on the Youghiogheny river and Monongahela Railroad, 15 miles from Pittsburgh. Coal to be worked at a reasonable rate, and two beds of Coal to be worked at a time. Address, with stamp, for reply, WM. LIAM WELLS FORD, or JAMES FREEMAN, Esq., Freeman Landing, Hancock county, W. Va.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A FEW LADIES and Gentlemen of character to call on customers in Pittsburgh. Apply to J. J. McCORMICK, 108 Smithfield street.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind and braid in a manner unsurpassed by any $300 machine sold. Fully warranted for five years. We pay the above salary or a liberal commission. No other machine can be sold for less than $75 that will do as much work, or work as well as ours. We mean what we say, and will prove it to any one who will write us for particulars. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo., or Boston, Mass.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] A liberal salary will be paid to active parties pushing off worthless cast-iron machines. Samples free. Address, with stamp, Box 5,643, New York city. A novelty and really practical cheap machine manufactured. TTSS

FOUND.

FOUND—SAW GATE HANGINGS—A heavy Mill cutting five millions of Lumber will find the owner by calling at this office, proving property and paying charges.

FOUND—SAFE KEY—THE OWNER can have the same by calling at this office, proving property and paying charges. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—LARGE SECOND STORY front Room, with Boarding, desirable locality. Inquire at 20 Anderson street, Allegheny.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF WILLIAM VON KLEFFELD will call at the Commercial office, he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL — WANTED — AN ENERgetic Lady, educated and of good address, to travel. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., at Pittsburgh Publishing Agency, 68 Fifth avenue.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW LADY, ABOUT breaking up housekeeping, a desirous of obtaining a position as housekeeper for some respectable family. Best of reference given and required. Address Housekeeper, stating where she can be seen.

LOST.

LOST—$10,000—TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. If in your Saw Gate you use any kind of Hanging but ours, you lose this sum of money each year. Address LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh.

LOST—$5 00 REWARD—POCKETBOOK containing Plain Gold Ring and Money. Lost between A. V. R. R. Depot and Hand street Bridge. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 58 Market street, second floor.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

249. 100 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS;
200 Coal Miners, furnished with passes;
2 Men and their Wives, one for city, one on farm;
1 Farm Hand;
1 Tin and Shee Iron Worker;
1 Blacksmith;
2 Blacksmith Strikers.

249. FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE Store, with Fixtures;
The best positions obtained for Clerks;
The best positions obtained for Bookkeepers;
The best positions obtained for Agents;
The best positions obtained for Mechanics of all Trades.
Applicants by mail, enclose 25 cents.
S. T. MILLER,
249 Penn street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ENGINES—A PAIR OF Lever Engines, fifteen inches and three-eighths (15⅜) by four feet (4) stroke. Apply to FAULL, DRUMM & DeLANEY, Brownsville, Pa.

FOR SALE—GOATS—A PAIR OF Angora Goats. They are of the original importation. Young and healthy. For particulars address W. C. STEWART, Triadelphia, West Virginia.

FOR SALE—CURRANTS—25 CASKS Patras Currants, by REYMER & BROS., 126 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CHAMBER SETS—BEAUtiful China Chamber Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—ORANGES—200 BOXES Messina Oranges, by REYMER & BROS., 126 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE — CHLOROFORM — 100 pounds for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., corner Wood and First avenue.

FOR SALE—GLASS DISHES—CUT Glass Dishes of every variety, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—FIGS—10 CASES—500 Drums, Figs, by REYMER & BROS., 125 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE—LEMONS—100 BOXES Prime Lemons, by REYMER & BROS., 126 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE—SEEDLESS RAISINS—100 Boxes Seedless Raisins, by REYMER & BROS., 126 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CAKE BASKETS—ELEGANT Silver-plated Cake Baskets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES—A LARGE and well selected Stock of Groceries for sale by JAS. CONNOR, No. 355 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DINNER SETS—CHINA and Stone-ware Dinner Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—STOVE POLISH—25 GROSS Dixon's for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., corner Wood and First avenue.

FOR SALE—CHINAWARE, ETC—ALL kinds of China, Cut Glass, Stone and Silver ware, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—SALT—A LARGE QUANtity of White Salt, for sale by JAS. CONNOR, 355 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—HATS—A LARGE INVOICE of Hats, Spring styles, just received at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—LAKE HERRING—5,340 packages of Lake Herring, for sale at lowest market rates by JAS. CONNOR, 355 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—RIBBONS—BEAUTIFUL Ribbons of every variety. Just received at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—WHITE FISH—1-140 and 1-100 Size White Fish, for sale by JAS. CONNOR, 355 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY GOODS—A full line of Millinery Goods, in the latest styles, at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—FLOUR—WORKINGMEN can buy a barrel of Jenkins' White River Flour cheap at J. & A. ENSMINGER & CO.'S, Water street.

FOR SALE—CAPS—A LARGE STOCK to select from for the Spring Trade, at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—MOLASSES—200 BBLS. choice and fine New Orleans Molasses, in store and to arrive at W. M. GORMLY'S, 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—FLOUR—THE BEST brands of Flour, at T. C. JENKINS' Checkered Front, No. 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—GLUE—25 BARRELS OF good Glue, in store and for sale by W. M. GORMLY, No. 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—OLD DOMINION—THE OLD well known brand of Flour, at T. C. JENKINS' Checkered Front.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES—COMPLETE stock of family Groceries, at WM. M. GORMLY'S, No. 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A Lever Sewing Machine. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address W., Box 2, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO—200 CADDIES assorted grades of Tobacco, at W. M. GORMLY'S, No. 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—FLOUR—BY J. H. LIPPINCOTT, Smithfield street, T. C. Jenkins' White River Flour, at wholesale.

FOR SALE—SEGARS—A LARGE LOT of Figaro Segars, at W. M. GORMLY'S, No. 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—WHITE RIVER FLOUR— At all the principal Grocery Stores in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity.

FOR SALE—TOBACCOS—100 CADDIES of Richmond Tobacco, in store and for sale by W. M. GORMLY, No. 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—PRUNES—5 CASKS TURkey Prunes, by REYMER & BROS., 126 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE—WINDOW GLASS—THE lightest Colored Window Glass made in the world. All samples by mail on application to JACOB V. THOMAS & CO., Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE—RAISINS—1,000 PACKAGES Layer and Cooking Raisins, by REYMER & BROS., 126 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE—WHITE RIVER FLOUR— Country Merchants can buy White River Flour cheap at the Checkered Front, 275 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—TEAS—200 HALF CHESTS Tea, just received and for sale low by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—FLOUR—T. C. JENKINS' White River Flour, at C. SCHNEGLE'S, Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—RAISINS—100 BOXES Connessa & Son's Layers, for sale cheap at W. M. GORMLY'S, 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—WHITE RIVER FLOUR— Jenkins' White River Flour, at J. MONTOOTH & SON'S, No. 66 Market street.

FOR SALE—FISH—500 PACKAGES Lake Fish, 200 assorted Mackerel, for sale cheap by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NEW BRANDS—JENKINS' Family and Ford's XXXX Superfine, Old Dominion, Red River, Premium and Bartley T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front, Liberty street.

FOR SALE—PICKLES—100 BARRELS and half-bbls Pickles, for sale low by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—TICKETS—TO CALIFORNIA by Pacific Mail Steamship Co., at New York prices, and Berths secured by telegraph. WILLIAM KINGHAM, Jr., No. 70 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR SALE—SOMETHING NEW—TOMATO, Julienne, Vermicelli and Mock Turtle Soups, prepared in oval and quart cans, at KRAMER & BOHN'S, 179 Liberty street, opposite Market.

FOR SALE—LIBRARY—A COMPLETE Law Library of Standard Text Books and Digests, as good as new. Will exchange for a Piano or sell cheap for cash. Address H. L. DUNN, No. 188 Liberty street, up stairs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—LUMBER—S. & W. E. MARTIN, No. 88 Fifth avenue, have just received a supply of Dry Joists and Scantling, various sizes. Also, Planed Boards, Flooring Boards, Weatherboarding, Shingles, Locust Posts, Hemlock Joists and Scantling, etc.

FOR SALE—SUGAR AND MOLASSES— New Orleans sugar and Molasses, 250 hhds. sugar and choice Molasses; 50 hhds. good fair to bad sugar, to arrive per steamer Silver Lake and Arabia, which we will sell low to cash buyers on arrival. Also, 150 bags prime and choice Rio coffee and 50 bags prime Java. Apply to KNOX & LEE, 208 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — PRODUCE — JUST REceived, 50 bbls. Mess Pork; 50 bbls. Clear Pork; 50 boxes Sugar-cured Hams; 50 bbls. Lard, in store at No. 261 Liberty street,
100 bbls. Mess Pork;
100 bbls. Clear Pork;
100 bbls. Family Flour, choice brands;
100 bbls. Rye Flour;
200 bbls. Corn Meal, with a constant supply coming through; a fine young orchard and evergreens, and a fine location for a private residence. Possession April 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., No. 115 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—HOUSE, two stories and basement, with kitchen attached, for a physician. Inquire of SIMEON SIXON, Butler, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—A RARE OPPORTUNITY for a pleasant and lucrative business. Inquire of S. D. JONES, No. 29 Third avenue, between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M.

FOR SALE — WAREHOUSE — THAT fine two-story Brick Building, 95 Ohio street Allegheny, now occupied as a Flour and Feed store. For terms, &c., apply to M. STEELE & SON on the premises.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES— The Lease and fixtures of the Opera House Annex in Hoss, No. 50 Fifth avenue, with a fine Variety Stock. Inquire of W. E. SCHMERTZ, Bank Block Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—TRIMMING ESTABLISHMENT—A Tailor's Trimming Establishment, fine an established trade, and doing a good business. A rare chance for a man with a small capital to engage in a paying business. Apply to 211 Liberty st

FOR SALE—MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY—I offer for sale that fine Machine Shop and Foundry on Penn street, Pittsburgh, with all the Machinery, Flasks, Patterns and Tools This property will not only be sold low, but on easy terms. At present the Shop is occupied by Machinists and Foundrymen. JOHN DUNLAP, Second and Market streets. tf

FOR SALE—REFINERY—A FIRST-CLASS Refinery in complete running order, nearly new. Has been in operation but a few months. Situated on the line of the A. V. R. R., near the present city limits. Capacity 500 barrels per week. Can be doubled with no extra expense with the exception of an additional Still. Apply at 22 and 24 Market street. tf

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—THE STOCK and Good Will of a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Notion House, now doing a good business, located on Federal street, Allegheny city. Also, Storeroom, Counters, Shelving and Fixtures. This is an opening seldom offered, as the stand is second to none in the city. For particulars apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—THE AMERICAN Hotel, this well known property, fronting the Capitol Square, 83½ feet on High, and 187½ feet on State street, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. Terms to sale made known on that day. Those wishing to examine the premises will call on my office, No. 24 Wall State street W. A. McCOY, Trustee, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE AND LEASE—PLANING MILL—The Machinery in the Monongahela

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1869.

Meeting of Republican State Central Committee.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1869.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the fourth day of February next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next State convention, and for the transaction of any other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

GEORGE A. GROW,
Chairman of Committee.

JOS. W. HAWLEY,
E. R. MCKINNEY, } Secretaries.

The business community, editors and practical allies, are showing their appreciation of the advantages of advertising on the first page of the COMMERCIAL, where for the small sum of TEN CENTS three line announcements are inserted—longer ones in proportion. We are assured by one dealer that he has derived more benefit from advertising there, at a cost of about two dollars, than he has ever before, and he says he is convinced that the true way to advertise is by frequent brief notices in the most conspicuous place. He intends to spend in this way a sum equal to his rent. Tavern Cards a day for three times will work wonders. Like bullets from a rifle well aimed, they are sure that hit. Try it!

"Cyn. Enquirer" has another communication in this morning's issue, to which we direct attention. He reviews his proposition, made in former letters, to lay the Nicolson pavement on the main avenues leading from the old city into the new wards, and answers the principal objections urged against it.

In the *Legislative Record* published Something like $20,000 a year is paid for getting it out, but who ever sees it? During the present session one copy has strayed into our office, by accident. The number paid for is between four and five thousand copies daily; but we defy again the ever-sharp Yankee to find the man! Is it really printed? Who knows?

A PHILADELPHIA steamship company, it is reported, will ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant from the State Treasury a cash subsidy of five thousand dollars per trip, fifteen trips to be made yearly. We hope not. On what ground such a petition can be based, we are at a loss to conceive. Nor do we yet credit a report so examinated to belittle Philadelphia not only in her own estimation, but in the eyes of the world.

THE *Boston Traveller* seems to know a good deal about the orders to Revenue-cutting Grover. It says that the orders have been handed over by Boutwell to E. R. Wormwood and Gen. Bodman, Grover's Military Secretary, and that they and the correspondence thus disclosed differ materially from the correspondence with Grover—a fact which the latter has just learned for the first time. The thing is a muddle sufficiently deep and interesting to justify the publication of the orders and correspondence.

THE Cabinet mystery is becoming decidedly interesting. We are within one month of the inauguration of the new President, but nobody knows a word about the new Cabinet except Gen. Grover, and he is the last man to tell. That is, nothing is known of the particular persons who will go into the Cabinet, but everybody feels absolutely certain what will be their character and purpose. We can safely assume that the new Cabinet will convey to the country the assurance that extravagance and dishonesty will cease, that the laws will be enforced, and that to this end the offices will be filled with men only of established character for inflexible integrity, high order of capacity, and full sympathy with Gen. Grover's avowed purpose to reform abuses, lighten the burthen of taxation, stimulate enterprise, and place the national credit in the highest position before the world. With this assurance the country is content to wait a month for the names.

IF the Democrats in the Legislature dream that the people of Pennsylvania are going to trust them with power, they are indulging in a fatal delusion. When they evince for the first time a disposition to correct the extravagance at the capital, they may begin to have hope. We have watched the course of the Democratic members, but have been unable to discover the first earnest effort by them to reform matters. The influence of Senator Wallace, who, during the late canvass, made frequent appeals to the people for reform, must be equal to nothing. Let him and his colleagues give an honest support to the proposition brought forward by the Republicans to reduce the expenses of the State in all the departments, where it can be done, and they will do something to remove the impression that their professions are hollow.

A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

After reading the report of the Commission appointed to reorganize the Fire Department, we had no hesitation in giving our hearty indorsement to the suggestions therein outlined. We not only have faith in the judgment and candor of the gentlemen composing the Commission, but believe that the principal advantages attendant upon the introduction of the paid system into other cities would be realized here. The present department is probably as efficient as the voluntary system can be made, but our other citizens know to what abuses the system is liable, having suffered there from in no small degree. There are still some of the evils of the system remaining—not the least of which are those of a social and political nature. To correct these, however, is not the main purpose of the Councils in raising the Commission. The whole Fire Department needs to be reorganized, and in this reorganization it is proposed to make the transition from the volunteer to the paid system, judiciously eradicating such abuses as pertain to the former.

The engines as at present located, cannot give that protection to property which is demanded by the enlargement of our city boundaries. Five of the eight "companies" are located in that portion of the old city bounded by Seventh and Grant streets, and the two rivers, leaving but three engines for the balance of the city territory. Under existing circumstances, it would be simply impossible to change the location of any of the several companies, owing to local causes, and the fact that Councils have not absolute control of the property. With the property under the charge of a Commission, such changes could be made without exciting the local jealousy or provoking the opposition of any citizen or class, and the apparatus would be located to suit the wants of the property holders in the neighborhood, rather than to gratify the whims of ward politicians. The location of some of the engines is an imperative necessity, and the best way to effect the changes is for the city to take complete control of all the property, and manage it so as to give the largest measure of protection to the whole city.

It has been urged, as an objection, that the city has no right to the property of the Department, and might as well lay claim to the clothing of the firemen as to the fire apparatus. While the city, as a corporation, does not claim to have a legal right to the engines, horses, etc., yet it has never recognized the validity or the claim of any company to dispose of them and appropriate the proceeds to their own use. No intelligent fireman or citizen can entertain such views, if we are correctly informed. On the other hand, they regard the property as held in trust for the benefit of the citizens, from whom the means to purchase were originally obtained. Suppose the companies were to claim the right to sell their apparatus to-morrow, and the city became the purchaser, what disposition would be made of the property? Would it be divided equally among the members, or given, according to the term of service? Would the member who simply enrolled his name, and attended the annual elections, get as much as the "banker," who was always ready at the call or cheer? The idea that the company owns the property, in the sense in and entertained by the members themselves. They do not propose to "sell out" in the manner which has been suggested, and will be found quite willing to give control of the property which they hold in trust for the citizens as soon as the necessary legislation to that end is obtained. It is a mistake to suppose that the gentlemen who manage and control the volunteer department will expect to put a single dollar in their pockets in any such way.

In regard to the question of cost, the Commission made a careful calculation as to the amount required to build the new houses and fit them up, and they found that the receipts from the sale of the valuable property which would be vacated by the changes, would leave a surplus in their hands of about $7,000, not asking Councils for a single dollar for that purpose. The houses and lots now occupied by several of our fire companies are very valuable, and as they are owned exclusively by the city they can be readily disposed of, thus enabling the contemplated changes to be made without drawing upon the city treasury. The Paid Department, when organized, will cost annually about $40,000. It is difficult to get at the average annual expense of the Department, as at present constituted, but it is believed that, on the whole, the Paid Department will prove the most economical. In 1868, Councils appropriated $24,000 for the steamers, and spent for hose, repairs, stables, etc., over $27,000, making an expenditure of $51,000. The appropriation for 1869 is $35,000, in addition to which the Committee on City property will be called upon for some $10,000, if the demands of the department are acceded to, or the latter amount, $15,000 will be required to purchase a lot and build a house for the Lawrence Hose Company, and $20,000 for lot and house for new Hook and Ladder Truck. The location for this truck is required to be central, and a high price will have to be paid for a lot. Under a paid department, the commission propose to locate this truck, together with a steamer and hose carriage, in the Neptune house—an arrangement which could not be made under existing circumstances. It will thus be seen that the expenditures for the year will not exceed $60,000, if all the contemplated improvements and repairs are made. But even though the paid department should cost five or ten thousand dollars per annum more, the difference will be more than compensated in the benefits resulting from the city having full control of the entire fire machinery. It is proposed, also, to secure such legislation as shall require the Insurance Companies, doing business in the city, to furnish a just proportion of the revenue needed to sustain the Department—a measure which, we are assured, will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the several companies, as they are all immediately interested in every effort which may be made towards preventing the destruction of property by fire.

There are other matters to which we might allude, as tending to favor the proposed change, but we leave the subject at present, urging our citizens to give it that attention which its importance requires. It is gratifying to know that so large a majority of our representatives in Councils have indicated their acquiescence in the conclusions arrived at by their Commission, and expressed themselves as favorable to a Paid Department. Under instructions from Councils, the Commission is now engaged in drafting the necessary legislation to effect the change, and will report to Councils at an early day.

A WORD WITH A CORRESPONDENT.

Since the Commercial engaged in exposing the extravagance and corruption at Harrisburg, we have received a good many letters, some of them private, others evidently designed for publication. Of the latter class we have printed a number, the others have been read with many thanks to the writers, and they will be gratefully treasured for the words of approval and encouragement they contain. But the letters we receive are not all of an approbatory character. As a sample of those that are not, we print the following:

"Mr. Editor, I consider that your course of action in illustrating affairs accordingly impious, and unless you desist it will be stopped. I therefore want to see about the damage in the Insurance. I don't know of your situation what you are about or how you do duty of the Insurance press to stand by the party, but if they are going to be [illegible] you have chosen to do as you have done of late I shall withdraw my patronage. I am a correspondent and be supporting our friends in office. C. M. P."

No doubt there are others who feel as this man has written; but the number, for the sake of human nature, we trust is small. We would hesitate to treat anything admire to the keeping of one avowing his sole of morality. He must belong to the class of scoundrels who are stealing the public revenue at the rate of a hundred million a year. Two to one he has spent considerable time at Harrisburg, basic or outside the capitol walls—perhaps he has been or is now a parlor or lobby, and draws on pay and does nothing else. At any rate, it is safe to say he would be glad to see that tithe of squatters on the public treasury.

Possibly there are some live honest persons—their number must be small—who are identified with some such thoughts as the expression in the above letter. If such there be, we should be sorry to have them subjected to temptation, for persons with such frail natures and obtuse perception of the right would be likely to go wrong under even moderate pressure, and they will never be found executing anybody or anything from evil when the slightest risk attends the attempt. They are also never had the thought that a journalist's duty toward that which he holds in highest regard is to steer it from the new shifts, and that in proportion as he sympathizes with the principles and purposes of his party, will be the promptness of his exposure of the new follies, and the zeal with which he will labor to bring it back when it has once departed from the rule of right. The duty of illustrating from this rule subjugates the Republican party, and every principle of morality and policy compel the prompt admonishing of our friends there to reform every abuse; and, if the admonition is not heeded, expostulation and even sturdy demand for immediate reform. Whatever is wrong no honest man will pretend to excuse, much less justify, whoever does justly wrong is as bad as the wrong doer. In the present instance, both morality and party policy compel the prompt and unreserved repudiation of evil practices at Harrisburg, and in proportion as the Republican party are unanimous and outspoken in this, will it rid itself of the responsibility. Our correspondent would cover up, if he could, everything; what he could not cover up he would do his best to justify. How long would the party last—how long would it derive its last—under such leadership? Let him take his course and we will pursue the one that gives him so much concern. We are willing to permit any man of average sense and moral principle to decide between us. So long as he holds the views he has expressed, we can scarcely expect he will give us support, though we make no doubt he will be a constant and earnest reader of the COMMERCIAL. All we lose at the hands of such as he, we think we can count on making up from those who are not yet prepared to make highway robbery punishable in our Courts of law, and theft a matter of book account.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S agents seem to be armed with extraordinary discretionary powers. A great deal was left to the discretion of Eleazer Joneson. A great many people thought that in proportion as he dreamed on that gentleman's discretion increased he grew economical of it. Under the good cheer and flattery spread so lavishly by John Bull, the importance of his mission expanded under his view, and his ingenuity kept pace with its expanding vision. Now it seems that Mr. Jonesson is threatened with a rival in Mr. Tweedmore. Mr. Tweedmore affects luxuriously to Phillhellenism. At a public dinner in Athens the other day, this gentleman expressed the kindest feelings towards the Greek government. He was not satisfied with that merely, but affirmed that the American people through him pledged their cordial sympathy to the Greek government in their approaching trouble with Turkey. If Mr. Tweedmore desired to be understood in a Pecksniffian sense, we are tempted to question the correctness of his style. And if he was in earnest, his speech was the result of an execrable taste. Privately, Mr. Tweedmore may say what he pleases. But the discretion which permits an American minister to descend to the ground flattery, calling it silly expressions of national sympathy for a cause in which the people of the United States are in no manner concerned, couched in language calculated to offend a friendly power, is, to say the least, doubtful. The conviction that the great American nation is more than a match for combined Christendom of the Eastern Continent, with the Turks thrown in, is doubtless correct. Still we question the taste that indulges in displays of this good primary conviction. The American people are famed for a bragging their own affairs exclusively. They have neither means nor leisure at present to devote to other people's affairs. They have not so plenty of money that they could loan a dollar, even if they were so disposed. They could not conveniently spare a jolly-boat, let alone a single ship; therefore expressions of sympathy, without the proof, are essentially out of place.

THE House of Representatives at Washington city is composed of two hundred and thirty members, representing thirty-three States and eight Territories. The House of Representatives at Harrisburg is composed of one hundred members. But the expenses of our Harrisburg body are greater in proportion than at Washington, where they are not particularly saving. The following comparison of certain leading expenses is as good as a sermon. They tell the whole story—text and comment:

WASHINGTON HOUSE.	HARRISBURG HOUSE.
Stationery and Postage, $7,000	Stationery and Postage, $5,000
Printing and Binding, 87,000	Printing, [illegible]
Postage and Free Mail, [illegible]	Postage, [illegible]
Pages, 8,000	Pages, 2,000

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the best things lately written by the veteran Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, is the following: "If we may judge from speeches on the gallows, murderers, in proportion to numbers, have a much larger representation in heaven than any other class of human beings."

A Nashville letter says Brownlow will resign his office as Governor of Tennessee at the end of February, his Senatorial term commencing on the 4th of March. His unexpired term as Governor will be filled by DeWitt C. Senter, Speaker of the Senate. Brownlow is a confirmed invalid, and as a Senator he will be no doubt content about the Capitol so was Thad. Stevens, a man he resembles in many respects.

AN Ohio editor is getting particular about what he eats, and expresses himself after the following fashion: "The woman who made the butter which we bought last week is respectfully requested to exercise more judgment in proportioning the ingredients. The last batch had too much hair in for butter, and not quite enough for a watermelon. There is no objection to hair in butter, and will not be, provided it is of the right color, and in the proportion likely to be favorable."

And there is another point of view—its economy. The amount to be levied by general assessment for the year 1869 is $1,500,000. Add to this $1,000,000 for the Pittsburgh and Allegheny assessments, and we have $2,500,000 as the total amount to be raised by taxation, both of which must be fully understood in order to understand either, and that it is a greater advantage to an advocate to appreciate the strength than the weakness of his antagonist's position. Nothing is more remarkable than the unerring fact with which in his debate with Mr. Douglass, he went straight to the bosom of the question more than we ever had a more striking lesson in political tactics than the fact that, opposed to a man exceptionally adroit in using popular prejudice and bigotry to his purposes, exceptionally unscrupulous in appealing to those baser motives that turn a meeting of citizens into a mob of barbarians, he should yet have won his case before a jury of the people. Mr. Lincoln's success with the people was not that of a politician. His wisdom was made up of a knowledge of things as well as of men; his sagacity resulted from a clear perception and comprehension of principles. His ability, which enabled him to see that the only durable triumph of any party opposed to Mussel, for the time being, is that which rests upon so much of justice, the highest attainable at any given moment in human affairs, as may be had in the basis of mutual concession. Doubtless he had an ideal, but it was the ideal of a practical statesman—to aim at the best, and to take the best, if he is lucky enough to get even that. His aliveness to the possibilities of compromise, taking him that precedent is only another name for embodied experience, and that it counts for even more in the guidance of communities of men than in that of the individual life. He was not a man who held it good economy to pull down on the mere chance of rebuilding a better. Mr. Lincoln's faith in the people was equaled only by his well-founded distrust of the wisdom of any one man. Perhaps it was the want of self-confidence that made him say anything else would be the unlimited confidence of the people in they felt that there would be no need of [illegible] from any position he had deliberately taken. The cautious, but steady advance of [illegible] policy during the war was like that of a [illegible] man. He left behind him a firm [illegible] on which public confidence could rest. He took [illegible] America with [illegible] him where he went, what he gained he occupied, and the advanced posts became stations. The very boldness of his general views was its distinguishing [illegible]. His kingship was conservative. He was [illegible] to the people, to a great extent, of parts, all ending in a [illegible] of personal character, and of personal success and [illegible] to let himself be guided by events, when they were sure to bring him out where he wished to go, though by what seemed to unpractical minds, which let go the end to grasp at the desirable, a long road. We look forward with well-grounded confidence to the administration of Gen. Grant, which, as a soldier, has been [illegible] by the profession a training precisely the opposite of that to which a partisan is subjected. His experience as a lawyer compelled him not only to see that there is a principle underlying every phenomenon in human affairs, but that there are always two sides to every question, both of which must be fully understood in order to understand either, and that it is a greater advantage to an advocate to appreciate the strength than the weakness of his antagonist's position. 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JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

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AT MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

Will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

For information given at our office.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, 10 YEARS.

Water Main 6 Per Cent. Exemption Bonds 10 YRS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Monday Evening, February 1, 1869.

The week opens on an easy money market, borrowers are liberally accommodated at bank with the proper kind of security, but there are many persons who are unable to get loans on account of the unwillingness of the managers of "accommodation" paper. This is never popular with bank boards, but that which augments business inconvenience more is the apparently serious fear entertained by capitalists, generally, that all values have not changed a whit. From this fear rest, in part, the large majority of cases.

United Gas Improvement Company stock is active to-day. Joy Cooke & Co., in their letter received by the Steam We say that the decline and quality in the market is partly in accordance with the depression in gold and the absence of shipment demand. The New York Sun, the exercise that speculators and bankers show considerable indisposition to operate in the gold room, owing to the uncertainties of future complications. It is generally believed that the class of bonds will eventually be funded into an intermediate bond, but neither the English consols and buying a new rate of interest. The late activity in the demand for the United States securities, which has carried the price to 107½, for particularly strong from this cause, and from the certainty of coming into the market of large amounts. There are the most favorable form of investment for capital in Europe, and competition can afford to invest. Most competent judges believe that the 5-20 bonds will not be paid off, and to them are taking markets upon and consequently look for a rise. Should the war we shall receive specie payments there would be more attractive than being a longer loan.

Messrs. Jos S. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning Board.	Noon.	Close.
6-20s, reg.			
6-20s, coup.			
5-20s, reg.			
5-20s, coup.			
10-40s, reg.			
10-40s, coup.			
7-30s, 1st series			
7-30s, 2d series			
7-30s, 3d series			

James E. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States bonds as follows in New York to-day, as reported by us:

	Jan. 30.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 2.
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg.			
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.			
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, reg.			
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coup.			
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, reg.			
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.			
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, reg.			
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coup.			
U. S. 10-40s, reg.			
U. S. 10-40s, coup.			
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series			
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series			
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series			

The stock market was irregular and lower to-day. At one time there appeared to be a general giving way, but the close was firm and quiet. New York Central was down to 193, but rallied up to 197½.

The following sales, made up from the entries received at J. W. Gordon's Stock Quotation Agency and Exchange, No. 84 Fourth avenue, show the prices of leading stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	Feb. 1, 1869.			
	10 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.
N. Y. Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Western Union Tel. Co.				
Quicksilver				
Mariposa Common				
Mariposa Preferred				
Canton Co.				
Cumberland Coal				
New York Gold Exchange Bank				
Gold				

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Western Union Tel. Co.				
Quicksilver				
Mariposa Common				
Mariposa Preferred				
Canton Co.				
Cumberland Coal				
New York Gold Exchange Bank				
Gold				

The New York Financial Bulletin of morning says stocks have been weak and irregular during the depression from Springfield, Illinois, reported that the Senate had concurred in the amendments of the House still reducing the taxes on trade in that State, that the governor was entitled upon an election to sign the bill, and that an additional bill was to be introduced restoring the freight of the roads. Upon this news there was a general selling on the trade whose interests are affected by legislation, which took about [illegible] per cent. Tennessees, Virginias, Missouri, Canada and Indiana, all other trade speculative. The bill will ultimately become law. The press of the Democratic party is opposed to it, and it is said that the Governor will veto it. The Democratic members of the Legislature will sign it. The Democratic members of the Legislature will sign it. The Democratic members of the Legislature will sign

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT SOUTH-WEST.

The Victim an Old Man the Result of Disappointed Love.

About nine o'clock on Monday morning, a shocking case of self-murder was developed in the house of Mr. Shoemaker, on the road leading from Temperanceville to Chartiers, in the borough now known as Mount Lebanon. The deceased had been residing as a boarder in the house for about one month, and on the morning in question he was found hanging dead by the neck. The circumstances surrounding the case, however, but serve to render the affair more shocking. The deceased was a man of some sixty-five years of age, named Wm. Hamilton, and was a native of Ireland. He had been married, but was separated from his wife, and had been living for some time with his son, who resides in Temperanceville. On Monday morning, he arose at an early hour, and after partaking of breakfast with the family, he left the house, and proceeded to the stable, where he committed the rash act. He was discovered by a boy named Wm. Bell, who was passing the stable, and who, on looking in, saw the body hanging from the rafters. He immediately gave the alarm, and the body was cut down and carried into the house, but life was found to be extinct. Coroner Kerr was notified of the occurrence, and proceeded to the house, where he empanelled a jury, and held an inquest upon the body. The evidence elicited was to the effect that the deceased had been disappointed in love, and that this had preyed upon his mind to such an extent as to cause him to commit the rash act. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the body was then delivered to the friends of the deceased for interment.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The Police Regulations of Chief Bonham.

His honor, Mayor Bonham, summoned his official household yesterday morning, after having been kindly and courteously conducted to the chair of the predecessor, Mayor Blackmore.

At nine o'clock in the forenoon, all the members of the regular police force were assembled in William Hall to receive their instructions, and to be sworn in to the faithful performance of their duties. The men were ranged in two lines, containing some forty odd files of men, and the Mayor, accompanied by Chief Bonham, entered the hall. Mayor Bonham administered the oath to them, swearing in one line of the men, and then turning and escorting in the other. He then announced that they would receive their instructions from the Chief of Police, Joseph A. Bulton.

Chief Bulton then addressed the men, assuring them that the strictest obedience to the rules would be required of them, and that they would be required to do their duty without favor or partiality. There would be no trifling. There would be no favoritism. He then read the following general rules for the government of the force:

1st. A roll book will be kept at the central station, by the captain, containing the names and residences of all members of the force.

2d. Each lieutenant will report to the Captain when going and returning from duty, and in regard to the captain any misconduct of any member of the force.

3d. The roll, morning and noon, must be sworn to as correct, and the absence of any member of the force, without permission from the Chief, or in case most any officer appointed by him, must be reported to headquarters.

4th. No member of the force will be excused from attending to any indoor business during his hours of duty, except in cases of sickness, or when on duty according to order or detailed for a particular purpose. This rule penalty of dismissal.

5th. When any member of the force is reported sick, it will be the duty of the Lieutenant of the district to which the injured man belongs to call at his house. It will then be seen that from night to night, midnight there are eight visits from each.

A vacancy there, of eight picked men, will be kept on duty on Fifth avenue, Market and St. Clair streets, for the speedy transmission of orders to the bridge. There will go on duty at seven o'clock in the morning, and retire at six in the evening.

The office hours were sworn in by the Mayor to be from nine o'clock A. M. to four P. M., and within a reasonable time after the appointment of Chief Burgess, the force has been consolidated, so as to consist of one Chief, one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, and twenty-four men on each platoon, and one Captain and Lieutenant to each platoon, making in all two Captains, two Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and forty-eight men on duty at one time.

The following is the list of appointments:

Chief—Joseph A. Bulton.

Lieutenants—Thomas Gallagher, Clerk.

The case was then declared duly sealed, the flaps of which were then sealed, and he was ordered to be taken to the basement and secured in the safe overnight.

Second relief marched to their stations at eight o'clock in the evening, and remained on duty until two o'clock in the morning when the third took their places. It will thus be seen that from eight o'clock until